MEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUME
WERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is possible
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CREEKRY & MCLIARTH, Publishers

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

and some other supporters of Thiers and the journals, but if I had no other evidence of its truth POLITICS IN FRANCE. Restoration of the Guillotine-Its Effect upon the People-Premonitions of a Terrible Re-volution-Schism in The Assembly-Prorelation - School Hundred - Opinions in the test of Threes Hundred - Opinions in the National Guard - The Bonaparte Family occurately informed on such a matter. The noin the Army-State of Feeling at Bourges
-Cause of the Pope-Elections-Bank of
the People, &c. &c.

of the great feudalism of money and stock jobbing.

He has received a losn of a million and a half of

francs on the engagement that he would give to

guaranties which they require; these guaranties

ensist in the surrender of the elections and his

ow only by a fragile branch to the trunk of the

Meanwhile the Army is indignant at being re-

served for the combats of the streets, like a subal

tern branch of the police, when the emancipation

of Italy and Germany are calling us abroad. The

the publication of the fact and are resolved to b

louble blow, at the Reaction and in favor of Socia

ism. It is probable that Raspail will be acquitted

but the others imprisoned. The powers that be have

no desire to give chiefs to the Socialist Democrac

An advocate just arrived here from Bourges, an

old me yesterday that the whole place was per

vaded by sympathy for the citizens on their trial

that the Army, and especially the Artillery, made

When that day arrives, peace and ord-

will be recatablished forever in France. The

volt at Nancy, may well finish by a movement in

the Army, first against the relics of the old social

The cause of the Pope excites here no interest

whatever. Nothing has more injured Napoleon

than his refusal to recognize the Roman Republic

He is almost universally regarded as beneath

Louis Philippe, who, in the first months of his

reign, recognized the independence of Belgium

and sent out the expeditions of Ancona and

next steamer you will receive the manifesto of the

Democratic journals and that of the fourteen arron-

lissements of the Seine. The spirit which animat

ed us at the election of President and led us to sac-

rifice everything to the question of principles, by

opposing Raspail to Ledru Rollin, will now give

place to more conciliatory dispositions. It is prob-

able a union will be effected between the different

shades of the Democratic Republicans and the So-

cial Republicans. I should even announce thefac

to you as certain if the people had not such a hor-

circulated 8,000 copies, now distributes every

norning 45,000 in spite of the Police. The Bank

of the People is being organized with remarkable

uccess and rapidity in all the arrondissements o

the Seine and the other departments." The Bank

will commence operations about the 10th of April.

france and five france. The circulation of its pa-

consumers to retailers, and then from the latter to

dealers at wholesale. As soon as this second step

is practically gained, the Bank will commence dis

counting and making advances upon consign-

ments. The laborers exhibit the greatest confi

dence in the plan, and I should not be surprised it

the talent of the People should remove the unfor-

tunate, though so well-deserved reputation, which

the mediocrity, in business affairs, exhibited by the French middle class has established for the

\* Of the principles and mechanism of this institution, the

most important and promising attempt yet made to emand pate Labor and correct the abuses of finance and commerce

a thorough exposition from the pen of C. A. D. will appear as soon as we can find room for it. [Ed. Trib.

Hon. WM. C. BRADLEY .- The Brattleborough

(Vt.) Eagle thinks our remarks on Mr. Bradley's late refutation of the charge of Bargain between Mesers Clay and Adams unwarrantably consorious, as (it says) Mr. B. has unformly is private conversation pronounced the charge of Bargain untrue, adding that his neglect

to this late hour to make any public statement "has been the result of no unworthy motive." The Esgie volunteers its opinions very freely, where facts would

and thorough in his contradictions of the charge, it is a little remarkable that nothing of all this has till now

seen matter of record. Why have Mr. Bradley's Whig

friends and neighbors said nothing of his statements on this subject? Why has nothing appeared in the Whig journals of his county? The Eagle only makes the matter more incredible than it was before. Yet it pro-

"The Tribune is mistaken about Mr. Bradley's having been several times a member of our Legislature since the date of the transactions referred to above. He has not been a member of either branch of the Legislature since 1819-20—and then only for a single year." It strikes us that this is an exceedingly uncessential correction. Mr. Bradley we never saw, and our personal knowledge of him is derived from friends who have met him at Montpelier at the annual sessions of the Verney Legislature. That he has been, since

Congress and the State Senate, (or at least two of the

hree,) we think cannot be gainsayed. He has certainly

and influential politicians of his party in Vermont, and the exceedingly private publicity of his refutation of the Bargain siander is to us one of the puzzles of modern politics.

mond Palladium, has been nominated for Congress by the Whige of the IVth District, recently represented

by Caleb B. Smith. GEO. W. JULIAN is the Free Soil candidate. We doubt whether there is any more thoroughly Free Soil man in Indiana than the Editor of

With sincere salutations, yours,

per may be considered as already certain from

It will issue billets of half a franc, one franc, two

ror for the name of Cavaignac.

order and then against the despots of Europe.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Pasts March 24, 1849.

Mesers. Greeley & McElrath:

I accept with pleasure your proposition to furnish regularly for The Tribune a review of the novement of events and ideas in France, and for to-day take advantage of the departure of the mann to speak of our political situation, which for several days past has been growing more and

more grave and critical.

The reestablishment of the guillotine as a mode of punishment for Political offenses has produced an exceedingly bad effect among all degrees of the population, and above all in the ranks of the National Guard. The irritation of the Laboring Classes also far exceeds everything that was or could have been expected. Except the blindest adherents of the Reaction, no one pretends to regard the fatal event of the Barrier of Fontainebleau in June as a murder committed with premeditation and posthat sort. The death of Gen. Brea and his Aid decamp was not a murder but a terrible episode in the civil war then raging. For two days the Mo Guard and the National Guard had massacred been slain at the pleasure of their captors. It was then only natural that the fury of the people should be roused to like paroxysms; and this is the rational explanation of that lamentable event.

But even had it been necessary to force some what the indications afforded by the facts of the trial, it would have been infinitely better, in view of the public interest and welfare, to have allowed the character of a merely political event to have rested upon the death of those two officers The President, too, had come into power with the express nise of a general amnesty, and eight months after the occurrence, when the excitement of the contest had measurably subsided, the least that ould be expected of him was that he should show himself inflexibly opposed to a bloody retribution blic vengeance by the guillo tine. But he and his Ministers have failed equally to keep his word, and to direct themselves by con siderations of wise policy. They have deeply and bitterly disappointed the people, and the consequences of this great error are hereafter to appear. Such as they threaten to be I tremble to think of them. The moderation which followed the victory of February is now nothing less than impossible Let another such victory be gained, and then upon the journalists, the bankers, the political intriguers, the authors and supporters of that Reaction which heaps injury upon France, and her mos-

patriotic and devoted children, the Socialists. In connection with this execution several things have contributed to the effect produced upon the public mind. The Christian death of the two conemned and the affirmation of innocence maintain ed by one of them up to the very last moment leave in the judgment of many a frightful doubt as to whether there was a shadow of justice in their ent. It has also been remarked that the 17th of March, the anniversary of the grand deatration of the people at the Hotel de Ville, was the day chosen for their execution, and also for the issue of the electoral manifesto of the Reotion in the Assembly of the discus-All these things taken together, the Revolutionary spirit has regained its full energy, and if it restrains itself for the time being, it is only to strike in a

which has taken place in the Assembly, the withdrawal of the Committee on the law respecting Clubs, and the protest of three hundred Members of the Assembly against the violation of the Constitution, uttered directly by some, with more reserve by others, but with energy by all. This protest, taken up in the Press with the redoubtable vigor which distinguishes Proudhon, has been proed and reiterated by all the public organs of Socialism, by the Central Committee of Elections, and at last by the Society of Friends of the Constitution," and by the National itself. It is evi-dent that the Government is retreating from the position it has assumed on this question, and in doing so it only acts judiciously, for everything is ready for a combat from which nothing could issue except the most shocking evils. The National Guard, as well as the Assembly, is divided; the Socialist journals are unanimous, the people united and roused to anger. God grant that this anger may not now break forth! The Socialists are no ready to assume the Government, and the country is still less ready to accept them; and yet, beside them, there is nothing possible. There is no doubt of a bloody catastrophe. The sole wish which remains to be formed in regard to it is, that it may be delayed sufficiently to be the last.

What chiefly makes me believe and hope that we may be able to keep back the people, is that be more apposite and satisfactory. Surely, if an oppo-nent so capable and eminent as Mr. Bradley, and who happened to stand in such intimate relation to the par-ties as to know the imputation which so long pursaed them an unfounded calumny, has really been so public the masses perfectly comprehend two things. The first is that the position which the army will take in the crisis is not sufficiently certain; the second that the Bonaparte family is not yet enough deprived of its popularity and destroyed by experience, the only weapon which we possess against the illusions and prejudices still remaining from that grand deception, the imperial glories.

the Bonapartists take refuge behind a last entrenchment. They endeavor to take advantage of facts whose deplorable gravity they cannot deny, and to render them the excuse and occasion of an imperial coup d'etat. If, they say, Louis Napoleon has broken all his promises, if his gov ernment does no good but only produces evil, the paralyzes his capacity and his good will. But all orts must be useless; they are doomed to fail of their object. The entire tendency of things site to completely disabuse the army, the peasants and the faubourgs of Paris, of the delusion remaining among them in relation to the name of

poleon personally is rapidly disappearing, and that from a fatal cause. In all countries, and in France perhaps more than elsewhere, the loss of character in respect of money matters is death to any man exercising the public authority. It is now averred that Louis Napoleon was elected to the Presidency with bills of Exchange bearing

class of usurers, and that he has saved his com-\* This Society is composed of the Moderate or Size Republicans, who admit Social Reform homeopathically it is the pury which supported Cavalgnac, and its organ, the National, is not loved by the people.

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1849.

nercial honor only by selling himself to the lords | Appointments and Removals at Washington-No Proscription-The President-Harmony of the Cubinet.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14, 1849. he rulers and wire-pullers of the Exchange the Tothe Editor of The Tribune

The Telegraph will have informed you of the appointment of Mr. Hone as Naval Officer of your port, and Mr. J. Prescott Hall as District Attorney, which, it is generally supposed here, will be bankers. This fact has been revealed by the satisfactory to your City. Mr. Hone is an old and faithful Whig, and a man of that character and which he is appointed. May there be none less objectionable than this!

I learn that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to send a special agent out for the pur pose of making an examination of the war steamer narrow contractedness and ill-judged parsimony which

wolf," "Tis a false alarm entirely. There is no pro scription going under this Administration; but there is

of any attempt to remove him. The present removals tion to political affairs than to the affairs they have been paid for attending to, and replacing them by men wh must prove themselves competent, faithful and honest, or they too will go. In one instance, at least, such has

As yet I have seen very little of the President, not be one of those who " crook the pregnant binges of the

New-York Town Elections.

LIVINGSTON CO .- Supervisors

Acon—Normon Chappell,
Calcabria—Wm Barron,
Concess—Robt, Bayles,
Genesco—Chas, R. Vance,
Leicester—John Kennedy,
Lima—Alvan Chamberlin,
Fork—Israel D. Root—13.
Loco-vocos
Groveland—Wm. Swart,
North Dansville—S. Sweet,
Sparta—John Gilman—3. S. Locot,
Sparta—John Gilman—3. Sparta—S

Sparta—John Gilman—3.
[Last year this County stood 11 Whige NIAGARA CO.—Whigs. ood 11 Whigs to 5 Locos.]

Royse Lewiston,
Parter,
Loco-rocos.
Wilson,
[Last year 6 to 6.]
TOMPKINS CO — WHIGS.
S. E. Greene,
Tesfeld—C. C. Applegate,
Hector—J. E. Bodle,
Ulysses—L. H. Owen,
Fred. Deming—7.

Cos. — Hiram Soy

Loco-Pocos.
Woodbury, Dryden-Hiram Sayder,
Lang-G. Bowker-3. Lasing—G. Bowker—J.

WAYNE CO.—Wittos.

Arcadio—James S. Grosby, Ontario—Benjamin Mack,
Butler—John Dratt,
Galen—Isasc Miller,
Huron—James T. Wisner,
Lyons—John Layton,
BARNBURKES.

Palmyra—T. W. Gurney, (Walsorth—David Foskett,
Walcot:—William O. Wood—J.

HUNKER—Williamson—Wan I. Stoutenburgh—I.
ABOLITIONIST—Marios—Nelson D. Young—I.
[Lest year the Board stood 8 Whigs and 7 Locos.]

CITY ITEMS.

MONDAY, April 16. REV. DR. HAWKS .- It will he seen by the fol owing paragraph from the Protestant Churchman of this reek, that Rev. Dr. Hawks is again to become a resi

week, that Rev. Dr. Haway is again to declare of this City:

"We understand that a new congregation is now forming, to be placed under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Hawks formerly of this City, and that the large chapel in the New York University, Washington Parade, has been secured as the place of worship. The Reverend Doctor may be expected here the latter part of this month, or at farthest the first week in the next."

THE CONSTRLLATION.—The magnificent new ship Constellation, Capt. Luck, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool. She is larger than any of our frigates, being ,960 tons. She can carry 22,000 barrels flour, and can bring 900 passengers. She had a favorable wind, blow-ing brisk from the N.W. and will probably make a short passage. Capt. Luce was lately in command of the ohn R. Skiddy, and made short passages.

FIRES.-About 11 o'clock last night, the dwell ng No. 128 Leonard at was accidentally set on fire by a candle being brought in contact with window curtains. The flames were extinguished by officer Rafferty, with

GES. J. M. COMMANDER AS A NULLIFIER.-This celebrated citizen and ventriloquist of the Georgetown District, S. C. who was the sole Representative from South Carolina at the Baltimore Convention, and to whom Case is mainly indebted for his nomination, whom Case is mainly indebted for his nomination, figured pretty extensively at a Disunton meeting held in Georgetown on the 2th linst to respond to Calhoun's Address. Some very rare Resolutions were adopted by the meeting declaring a "crisis to be at hand, and that the passage of the Wilmot Proviso in reference to the new Territories would compel. South Carolina and the co-States of the South to absolve themselves from all federal obligations and resort to such means of defence as the great right of self-preservation may require."
After declaring that the meeting prized the "Domestic Institution" far higher than the perpetuation of the Confederacy, Gen. COMMANDER, the nine-voiced Baltimore Delegate, was appointed on a "Committee of Safety and Correspondence" composed of thirteen members to farther the designs of the meeting.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune, Appointments, &c.-Hand's Trial-No Verdict

yet Readered. Washington, Monday, April 16-12 M. It is John E. BARROW of Tennessee, and not

WASHINGTON BARROW, who is appointed Indian Sub-Agent at Council Bluffs. In the case of Hand alies Shuster, the Jury have not

Mr. Ewing has left for Ohio.

Opening of the Canals. ALBANY, Monday, April 16.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 16.

Of late we have heard a vast quantity of talk about the revolt in Canada on account of the paynent of the Rebellion Losses, a measure originat

news from Yucatan, received by the U. S. schr. Flirt, which arrived there on the 4th :

The following is a very interesting account of

The following is a very interesting account of the late revolutionary attempt at Lima:

The design of the revolutionists, who were commanded by no less a personage than Gen. San Roman, Grand Marshal of the Republic, and a number of the Cabinet, was, first to secure the person of President Castilla, then to depose the Cabinet, proclaim the Constitution of 1834, and divide among themselves the treasures and offices of the Government. Their bases plans were, however, completely frustrated through the personal courage and sagacity of President Castilla. He had been secretly apprized of the earliest movements of the conspirators, and allowed them, closely watched, to go on step by step, toward the completion of their plans. It was his daily practice to spend an hour or so in walking on the Alameda of Lims, either alone or accompanied by a single sid. The Alameda is a large park, shaded with beautiful trees, and is considered the favorite promenade of the capital. The 21st of February was the day fixed upon for the seizure of the President. This the latter well knew, and had made preparations. Guards were privately stationed in the houses looking toward the spot where the seizure was to take place; and also at all the other points in the city where demonstrations were to be made.

Notwithstanding the danger which threatened him. President Costilla left his bouse at the usual hour, his only companion being his sword, and with the utmost sereility turned his steps toward the place where the fracas was to open. In the streets he met some of the most bold of the conspirators, who had assigned to themselves the duty of taking possession of the President's house. At this moment the rebels saw that their plots were then immediately issued, and San Roman, together with all the principal leaders in the conspiracy, were arrested and pisced in close confinement. A proclamation was then issued, making public the attempted conspiracy, and convoking as Extra Session of Congress, to meet on the last of May next, in order to provide

ture of Massachusetts, on Education, presents some facts in regard to Mr. Mann's self-sacrificing are worthy of a wider promulgation. The order acquainted with the fact of the State's pecuniary indebtedness to him. The Committee were em-The Canal Commissioners give notice to-day that the Canals will be ready for navigation on the

their cost, lest the expense might excite opposition to the office. During the whole twelve years he served.

the gold-dust from his garments, whenever he had oc-

School Journal was supplied from Mr. Mann's well-Seventh Annual Report.

nittee have discovered that Hon. Edmund Dwight. ever a liberal patron of the cause of education, was i

solve ordering the payment to Mr. Mann of \$2,000."

Industrial Congress

wing Circular, calling an Industrial Congress to

FRIENDS: Amid the clash of conflicting interest members the use of all the elements of production an subsistence in sufficiency for their support by the property of their support by the property of their own industry. In all countries a the present day, the Earth, the mother of us all, he able and thereby the masses of every civilized country are deprived of their freedom and the proceeds of their labor. The Serfs of Russis, the Ryots of India, the Peons of Mexico, the Chattel Slaves of Brazil and of our Southern States, and the landless Wages Slaves of Gress Britain and of the United States, are all examples of the intolerable oppression resulting from Land Monopoly. By Land Monopoly Races have been enslaved and exterminated, and it is the legitimate parent of War, Pestlence, and Famine. By Land Monopoly kacers have been transported from their native country, and congenial climes, to be made the Slaves of more powerful races in other countries; and the inequalities of wealth resulting from Slave labor, have caused class distinctions and class legislation utterly inconsistent with a true state of society. By Land Restoration only can all Slavery be abolished, Peace be secured, Races unnaturally commingles brought into harmony, and the human family become a Universal Brotherhood.

Holding these views, and firm in the faith that the well-being of a Nation can only be secured by a government protecting all its citteens in the \*sjoyment of Homes and Equal Rights, we, the National Executive Committee of the Industrial Congress, earnesty invite the friends of Equality, Liberty, and Justice, male and female, to prepare themselves for a representation in the Congress, according to the requirements of its Constitution.

The next session of the Industrial Congress will com-

the Congress, according to the requirements of the Constitution.

The next session of the industrial Congress will commence in the City of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of June next and "continue for seven days or more." Its chief business will be to devise means of perfecting an organization so suspiciously commenced, so that we may wield that great moral force weapon, the Ballot, which we fortunately possess, to the best advantage, and, if possible, accomplish our just object by peaceable means. And let it not be forgottee, that one object of the Congress will be the nomination of Candidates for the Presidency of the United States, who recognize the principle of a Free Soil

By order of the National Executive Committee.

THE SHAKERS .- The following testimony to the character of this body of Christians is found in the Report recently made to the Legislature of this State

THE FRANKING NOISE in and in fact, which is comply one among a thousand of the same sort, going to show that the Franking Privilege ought to be

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

naving made the trip from Losanteville, or Cincinnet, to that port, in the then short space of 21 days! His crew numbered twenty regular hands, one sailor and four supernumeraries, tog-her with the 16 passengers—all of whom were armed to the teeth.

[Louisville Dem. 34.

THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES .- The people is The IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.—The people in Shelby Co. Tenn. held a meeting some days since, and passed strong resolutions against the farther introduction of slaves into that State from Kentucky. One of the resolutions brings the subject to the notice of the ensuing Legislature, and urges upon that body the passage of a law making it a penal offence to introduce a slave into that State for the purpose of selling him.

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.—A party of Mexi-

SOMETHING OF THE RIGHT SORT—We token from our exchanges that a bill has passed the Senate of Wisconsin, by a vote of ten to three, making the ven-ders of intoxicating drinks responsible for support of all paupers, made such either directly or indirectly by means of their traffic.

the sufferer.

The Charleston Cov-ier regrets to learn that Professor Agassix will not be able to visit Charleston this season, as he contemplated, in consequence of indisposition.

Rev. S. Sprecher of Chambersburg, Pennhas accepted the Presidency of Wittenburg College, at Springfield, Ohio.

Several of Col. Webb's company of California adventurers passed up the river yesterday on the mall boat Film No. 7. [Louisville Dem. 10th. Persident, passed through this city yesterday on his way South. [Cincinnati Commercial, 11th.

WHOLE NO. 2498.

Persons desirous to send this edition of Pribune to their friends, can call at our office, it beir address, and depend on their papers being the

THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL

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Orant for sale, now doing a floatishing and pass, is offered for mise at feas then helf its ve ant reseaus make it destrains to dispuse of the bestsess. Apply to A. F. FLORES E. Series and Mottet of J. S. BIRD, 10 Washington-ma DAUG POME FOR SALE CHEAP-A su Drug Stere, in the general neighborhood; ands appearance complete, half the amount costs, rettails for a ment druggle or my young physican country late produce. Best for